see owiedged to him on the 26th day of May, that he ets belonging to that schooner, to per of an English fishing vessel to be set by him or

4th. Jonathan Baker, of Yarmouth, deposed that between the 11th and 16th days of blay last, he saw the crew of the American schooner Java, then at auchor in the Tusket Islands, put their nets out of the schooner into the boat in the evenings of four different days, leave the vessel, and teturn in the mornings with the nets,

and a quantity of herrings.

5th. Joseph Darby, commander of the schooner "Vic tory," deposed that he did see from on board the said schooner "Victory," then lying in the Tusket Islands, the crew of the American fishing boat "Hart," cleaning fish on board of that vessel; and that the master of the Hart acknowledged to him that he did about a week previously procure from Benjamin Brown two barrels of fresh herrings for bait. viously procure from fresh berrings for bait.

resn perrings for part.

The crew of the "Magnolia" positively deny the truth of the depositions made against them, and they say that sel must have been misteken for some The crew of the "Independence," also deny having bired their nets, and it is probable that the acknowledgement sworn to as made by the master, has been misun derstood by the person to whom it was made, the real admission having been the lending the nets for one night to an inhabitant of the Tusket Islands as is mentioned in the deposition of the master and crew of the

I need not remark upon the insufficiency of the evidence upon which he seizure of the Independence and Bart have been made.

It consists entirely of verbal acknowledgments which may be, and usually are misunderstood or misconstrued, and can seldom be correctly repeated, and indeed, taking o for granted that the admissions shown to have been mad the masters of these vessels, I cannot understand that they amount to evidence to authorize a seizure.

I may observe that these vessels have been all fitted out on shares, that is, each man on board in lieu of wages receives a share of fish at the termination of the voy age. This circumstance may be of importance as it may affect their evidence in the Court of Vice Admi

I have at present at this consulate two American sea men of the boat Hart, James Rich and Albert Douglas who, if not contrary to your instructions, I have to re quest that you will receive on board the Cutter Hamil ton, and land them at some convenient port in the U.S.

The crew of the Java, Magnolia, and Independence,

were put by me on board of a British schooner, the master of which landed them at Castine. They were in a perfectly destitute condition, the provisions and stores of the vessels having been seized. I had therefore to prowide for them while they remained in this place, and to find them a passage to the U. S. a passage to the U.S.

I am, Sir, your ob't humble servant,

HENRY A. GRANTHAM,

Consular Ag't of the U. S for the Port of Yarmouth, N. S

Expedition to the St. John .- An article has been published in several of the papers in this State, purporting to be taken from a New Brunswick Journal, stating that the Land Agent had ordered Capt. Nye from the St. John .We are authorized by the Land Agent to state that Capt. Nye has not had any instructions or orders from the Land Agent different from his original instructions, but has been specially directed to protect and pre-serve the timber under his charge which he was sent to seize and detain. Boundary Correspondence.-The correspondence

tween Mr. Stevenson, our Minister at London, and the British Government, in relation to our N. E. Boundary has been published by order of Parliament. It is now in the accuracy of the second of the s in the course of re-publication by the Richmond Enquirer. That paper of the 14th contains two letters in relation to the arrest of Mr. Greely in 1837, which re flect great credit upon our minister. If the same tone and spirit has pervaded the whole correspondence, Mr. Stevenson will gain honor by its publication. These letters are dated in August and November,

1837, and were accompanied by demands for the release of Mr. Greely from the two arrests respectively, to which he had been subjected by the Provincial author The demands were successful, as is well known to our readers; and it is worthy of remark that the very claim of Great Britain to exclusive jurisdiction, which produced the collision of last winter, was then met, and perempto rily denied by our Government through Mr Stevenson. -- Maine Age, June 25. FROM ST. AUGUSTINE.

Eziract of a letter from a Correspondent, dated
"St. Augustine, June 24.

"We have but little news of an authentic kind. It is reported that a party of five Indians fired upon a ser-geant's guard, near Fort White, last week. The ser geant hoisted the white flag on his bayonet, but the Indians fired, and killed his horse and wounded another. There is also a report that five men were killed near Fort White iast week, perhaps the two reports are blended, and the latter arose out of the former. It is an old maxim, that evil reports are generally too true, and I should not wonder if both were true.

"It is sanguinely believed that the Constitution is adopted, though the News "is singing its requiem," but by the returne published in its columns, it shows a ma-jority of 33 in its favor. The grand objection to the Constitution is the article excluding bank directors from office during the term of their directorship. This, to my mind, is a new step towards perfecting that liberty which has already cost us so much. Our Constitution contains all that the world has ever done for liberty. If it is adopted, it will be an exceeding triumph for Democracy. wonderful the amount of influence that is to bear against it. In East Florida, division-no Stateand Bank influence; in Middle and West, Bank influence and no State. All these questions have their friends, and they are numerous; and in the face of all these, should it succeed, you can judge what a triumpl - no; it cannot be a triumph for the strong to overcome the weak--but it only proves the power of truth, and that the people can judge righteously."

[Charleston Mercury.

Extract of a letter from Doctor Byrne, of the Army, dated "FORT King, June 13." Lieut. Ransom and myself, on our way here from Pilatka, met four Indians in a hammock about 10 miles from the latter place, and were much gratified and somewhat relieved on finding that they behaved like gentle-men. On our way from Payne's Landing this morning we met two others, and they also deported themselves properly, shook hands with us, &c. There have been gether between three and four hundred of them in at this post, and there are at present about 160 encamped in its vicinity. Nobody here doubts that they will comply with Gen Macomb's arrangement. Tigertail has not yet appeared, but the Indians inform us that he will shortly come in."

POLITICS.

THE WHIGS AND A NACIONAL BANK In politics, as in every thing else, "honesty is the best policy." Deception, whenever used, may succeed for a time-but only for a time. The Democratic party, since the first struggle against the Federal party, have always been open, honest and sincere in advocating their prin ciples, and in the support of their candidates. have not professed one thing and supported another-they used no deception, but placed before the people they used no deception, but placed the principles they recognize and the measures they support. To allude to one prominent measure, we will instance the United States Bank. That Institution was opposed by the Democratic party, as unnecessary and unconstitutional. Their opposition is open and sincere. But how is it with the Whig party. At the second election of General Jackson, the question at issue was Bank or no Bank. The people decided against the Bank. Still for several years the Whigs presented the same is sue-Bank or no Bank. During the panic session, the Whig members of Congress insisted that a National Bank could alone give permanent relief and restore a sound currency, and still the same party are of the same opi-nion. But it has been found that the people are opposed to such an institution, and the Whigs now pretend to say that a Bank is not absolutely necessary. give many extracts from the Whig papers for the last two years, proving that the main object of the party is the establishment of a National Bank. We might quote from the New Albany Gazette in which that paper stat ed that a National Bank must and would be established But quotations are useless, as it is well known that the establishment of a National Bank is the darling object of that party. But it is ascertained that an open avowal in favor such an institution at this time not good policy-they now keep it in the back ground and pretend one is not necessary. Why is this? To do exive the people. The people are opposed and will all need to such an institution, and if the Whigh openly make the issue, bank or no bank, they would be discomfitted in every State in the Union. Is not this deception of the basest kind, is it not political dishonesty? It certainly is, and the Whig politicians are censurable for the deception they now practise upor the people. But let us fix this charge of deception.

The Whig papers in this State, with a few exception are gulling the people with the idea that Gen. Harrison will be the next candidate for the Presidency, when they do not believe it themselves. In almost every State in which delegates have been chosen to attend the Whig National Convention, the delegates are supporters of Mr. Clay. We have published extracts from at least 50 Whig papers, proving that Mr. Clay will be the candidate. The Whigs of Connecticut lately expressed their preference for Mr. Clay, and last, but not least, so indicative of this fact, will be found in this paper an article from the Cincinnati Republican, the main sup-porter of Gen. Harrison, in which the Editor distinctly states, that Mr. Clay will receive the nomination. Is honest for the Whig papers to use this deception? Are they afraid of Mr. Clay in this State? Would not an avowal that he will be the candidate cause thousands of

the supporters of Gen. Harrison to shandon the White That is the fear, and hence the deception-th dishonesty of the Whig press. It is settled, as well as any thing can be settled in this world, that Mr. Clay will be the candidate against Mr. Van Buren. Let us see what are Mr. Clay's views upon the subject of a National Bank.

Mr. Clay, on the 12th May, 1838, in the U. S. Se nate, presented his plan for a National Bank-recom mended a capital of FIFTY MILLIONS, and Albert Gallatin
of New York as President. Will any Whig paper in the State deny this? Mr. Clay at the same time in presenting some petitions for a National Bank, said:

"These (the petitions,) afford evidence of a deep and returning conviction among the people of the UTILITY of such an institution. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the U.S. is required by the common good of the whole country, and I think it most expedient that a new bank with power toestablish branches be created under the

dual, to this or that existing Bank, but to principles, to the thing itself, TO THE INSTITUTION OF A WELL OR-GANISED BANK OF THE U. S. In the conclusion of his speech, he said, "I believe it is now desired by a majority of the people in the U.S. But of that there does not exist perhaps, any conclusive evidence, LET US WAIT UNTIL DEMONSTRATIONS OF THEIR

WILL BE CLEARLY GIVEN."-Illinois Democrat. AARON'S SERPENT -The New York Evening Star, which is busied with bringing Mr. Clay's forces into the field, places the greatest reliance on the all-grasping influence of a National Bank. The last number proposes this monster in a new form, appealing to the passion for internal improvements among the States, to seduce them into the folds of the temper. The last Star

has this suggestion: "So long as our currency is disorganized, abundant evi dence of 'financial difficulties' with us are furnished, and which, when stated in England, are magnified to suit the design of depreciating all our securities, and we have no remedy; but give us a National Bank, which shall authorize the holders of State bonds to subscribe some thorize the holders of State bonds to subscribe some twenty or thirty millions of dollars to the stock of said Bank with said bonds; they will then soon find purchas-ers of said stock, and the Bank of England cannot pre-vent it; and thus we secure at once to ourselves a sound currency, and obtain ample means to carry out our works,

of laudable and patriotic enterprise."

In this short paragraph we have the embryo of the new Federal consolidating system on a more comprehensive scale than that proposed by Hamilton. The States at will be perceived, are to furnish the capital for the National Bank. Their bonds are to be subscribed as capital, and, precisely on the British system, these State securities, bearing interest, are to form the basis of bank issues, instead of gold and silver.

The effect of such innovation upon our political institutions, is a consideration pregnant with anxious fore-boding to every State Rights Republican — Globe.

THE DEMOCRACY OF KENTUCKY NOT EXTINCT.-We gave, a few days since, the proceedings of a meeting in Lexington, at which the venerable John Fowler presided, calling into action the Republicans of the State .-Democrat was, we believe, the first Re-This inflexible presentative of Kentucky on her admission into the Union. He was the cotemporary in active political exertion with Nicholas and Breckenridge in the crisis in which the young State covered itself with glory in the first struggle with the Adams dynasty. This patriarch was one of the most popular of all the Republicans who shed one of the most popular of an extraction of the whole lustre on Kentucky's early knoals. During the whole of Mr. Clay's Democratic career, John Fowler was the Nestor who found in all his successes, the renewal of his early triumphs. When Mr. Clay abandoned the Republican cause, on entering the coalition with Mr. Adams, the affections of the white haired veteran still followed him, but he shouldered his staff and ranged himself in the ranks to do battle under Gen Jackson. It gives us the greatest pleasure to perceive that this strong-minded, true hearted octogenarian enjoys health and vigor, enabling him to grace the meetings of his political friends as the presiding officer.

Gen. Flournoy, a gentleman of distinguished abilities.

of the second of now and then throws out a volume of light, exposing the Machiavelian policy, by which the enemies of equality—the funding gentry and paper privileged party—strip producing labor of its earnings. It is a public riune that Mr. Flournoy's intellectual power is not, like John Taylor's delivered by the pen. He is a fervid, fluent, and most impressive orator; and, like all men so gifted, he turns with strong aversion from the tedious elaboration of thought, at the cesk. His late address he has been pressed to give in writing at Lexington, but, as usual, he declines the task -Ib.

It is curious to see how much certain persons, who labor under no restraint from the troublesome feeling. called by the phrenologists conscientiousness, can make of very trifling circumstances. A paragraphist for a newspaper, for example, with the advantage of a little prac-tice, and no regard whatever for the truth, will manufacture in the shortest pessible time, out of a drive into the country or a welk down Wall street, a conspiracy equal to that of Catiline. Let the following serve as an instance:

At Babylon-not the city of Nimrod-but Babylon Sunguam's Neck, Long Island, excellent sport is to be had by persons who are fund of fishing; blue fish are taken weighing ten or twelve pounds. Mr. Cambreleng, our member of Congress, paid a short

It happens that Babylon lies in Suffolk county, and Suffolk county is worthily represented in Congress by a Democratic member, Mr. Jackson, who was elected last autumn, when Mr. Cambreleng was beaten in this

The scribblers for the Whig prints immediately set themselves to work on these circumstances, and wrought them up isto a plot to get Mr. Cambreleng again into the House of Representatives. Mr. Cambreleng, it was confidently said, had gone down to pass a few days with Jackson; Mr Jackson was a pliant tool of his party the member elect and the ex-member, that the former should resign and the latter be nominated in his place, and that Mr. Cambreleng should be returned in his place, Congress from Queens county.
These assertions were made in the Whig prints with

as much appearance of confidence as if they were actu-ally believed by their fabricators, and were accompanied with comments in the usual style of Whig newspapersour readers know what that is without our giving them a sample. There is not a syllable of truth, however, in the whole story not a syl'able. The only fact out of which it has been manufactur d is, that Mr Cambreleng has been a fishing.

Cooper, in delineating the character of Mr. Dodge, the

conductor of the Active Enquirer, as the representative of a large class of newspaper editors, has not overcharged the picture by a single touch of the pencil. [N. Y. Eve. Post.

THE WHIGS OF CONNECTICUT. - During the last ses sion of the Connecticut Legislature, the Whig majority The question of Abolitio played a very deep game. The question of Abowas brought up, and referred to a Committee. "Whigs" wished to dodge the question, as the elections were coming on How could they? But why do we were coming on I Who ever found the "Whigs" at fault, when a game of intrigue or political legerdemain was to be performed? The Democrats were given a majority on the Com

mittee, although they were in a minority in the Legis lature. This "Whig liberality-of course-looked rawas soon found, however, that the object of the Federalists was, to throw the responsibility on the Democrats, and thereby ensure the hostility of the Abolitionists for the Republican party.

Well, the trial came on, and the Democrats made

their report. True to the principle of the Democratic family, their report was favorable to the Institutions of the South-and denunciatory of the wild and unchris tian efforts of the Abolitionists.

The "Whigs," who dared not meet the question fully and fairly in its incipient stage-now showed the "clo The report was sustained by every Democrat in the Legislature-it was opposed by every "Whig."
The vote was of a strictly party nature. The Democrats were true to their principles—the "Whigs" leared to lose the votes of the Abolitionists.

And yet, after this convincing proof of the principles

of either party, some State Rights presses in the South actually shouted with joy, and yelled with exultation at the "Whig" victory-alius Abolition triumph in Con necticut. Why, we ask, will men's eyes be closed to their true interests-why will they sustain their worst enemies-because, forsooth, one common link of opposition to Mr. Van Buren's Administration connec them. Is this paltry consideration to make them forge the duty they owe their native States? Is this weal bond stronger and more firm, than the chain that should bind them to the dearest and purest sources of love and affection—their wives, their children, posterity, and their country? Surely, no! Then let the South arise, and shake off the odious trammels of "Whiggery"—of Federalism-the declared and open allies of the Abolitionists. Let us hear of no more rejoicings for "Whig" victories-to us they should be causes of wailing and sorrow-as they only mark the success of the foes of the South .- Savannah Georgian.

TROUBLE IN THE WIGWAM-WHIG TACTICS-A ROPE OF SAND.

We before alluded to the tilting between the "Whig"

papers in New York, in the Presidential arena. They have now couched their lances, and mingled in the fray The Express goes for "principles" without "men"—the Star goes for "principles and men." The Express would as soon: have one political judy for President as ano ther. One cur dog is not much different from another has a kettle tied to his tail, he becomes the "observed of all observers." The Star, therefore, thinks that no will go down for President, unless he has a great name. General Scott, with the Star, is a very good man-General Harrison is better-but-as big Da left out of the materials for President making-Henry Clay is best of all!

The Express, we expect, will reply to the Star that "Brag is a good dog-but Holdfast is better"-and that the Democrats will unite against him, and he is lost-even if all "Holdfast's" grinders have decayed, he will lost for ever. This is the price of apostacy-of overnever relax his toothless grip, while Brag would only bow-wow, and run away. Another thing, there is a great charm in the title of a General! It sounds well, and has been all powerful ere now.

There is much apparent sincerity in the declarations

of the Express-but then Master BROOKs is a mere tyro compared to that veteran tactician, the Major of the rather opine, however, that as both of the gents alluded to are well aware that they cannot make a President this time, their public quarrel is merely a Federal ruse, and they wish to "kick up a bit of a row," before they give up the game.

binds together that group of politicians, known as turn coat Democrats-Federal Whigs, and Abolitionists-and all most heartily opposed to our Republican Administra tion, we transfer the following "Whig" lament to our columns, from the New York Express of the 15th inst. It prophesies what we most devoutly wish-the

Disorganization of the Whig party.

The Presidency is to be the Rock on which our Whig authority of Congress. My friends (meaning his party) party splits, unless we beware. There is the Scylla or Charybdis of our now gallant fleet of States. As long and I am not particularly attached to this or that indivi as our Armada moves together, it is invincible, but if

parts, it is a prey to the storms and to the enemy. The Scott division of the Whig party in Oneida is shooting off under an independent flag. The wild friends of Mr. Clay are rampant now in this city. We are about to present the very picture Mr. Van most longs for, that of a plunge into the vortex of Federal politics-into the gulf of Presidency, even before our whole State is won-when an Election approaches, in which the Empire State is again to act as the Old Guard

of the Republic!
In this crisis of our party we beseech the Old Politi cians to awaken, and to take hold of the helm. Let us be sure of New York, our own State, our own home, before we dauble in the Presidency. When the enemy is swept off from our own seas, then let us sally out on the open sea. But before we start, and as we start, let us have Concord, Union and Harmony. We beg the staid, stern, and sound men of the Whig party, the Ve-terans of many a hard lought battle, now to insist more than ever, for this Union and Harmony.

When the Whigs in the Legislature of this State were

adjourning, with a political wisdom characteristic of the issue they left us open the subject of following out the issue they left us open the subject of following out the great Policy of Clinton, they agreed to adjourn the topic of a candidate for the Presidency. They constituted a Central Committee, in whom was vested the power of nominating a day for the Congressional Districts to assemble to choose a delegate, or delegates' t Harrisburgh, and they were also vested with the power of naming a day for a State Convention to assemble for the purpose of selecting two Senatorial Delegates, se as to give our State 42 votes in the National Conven tion. The Whig Corresponding Committee of Oneida have taken this business from the hands of the Central committee, and have named a day for a movement -With hot haste, it is now attempted to precipitate i Clay movement in this City. And here we are in the very broil, Mr. Van Buren is coming to the State to

In some one of these movements there is a bigotry of action utterly inexcusable and ruinous. It is not enough that a Whig is a Whig, but he must be a man Whig. what no true Whig can ever be, or else he is no such Whig as such movers want. It is not enough for them that a Whig is, heart and soul, devoted to a principle but he must tie on a man to the tail of it, or else they refuse the recognition of him. It is not enough that he always votes the Whig ticket entire as a representation of his principles, but he must prefer some particular of his principles, but he must prace avery body, who diffusion on the ticket, and denounce every body. Who diffusion his turn. Hence no fers from him, or be denounced in his turn. inconsiderable portion of the Whig Party is now actually under the ban in some quarters.—They suffer not only a proscription, but denunciation even, and because they will not kiss the rod and the giver of it, oaths are often sworn terribly over them.

In this city, at this time, where we have just lost ar Election of importance, there appears to be an actual fear of some People, that the Whig party is too full. There is a real attempt made to drive off some, so as to thin out the ranks. Hence this one is denounced as "good for the ranks. Hence this one is dendunced as good the nothing," that one "a fool,"—here, one, as "more Van Buren than Whig, and there, one, "as only a Whig in principle, but no man's Whig at all!" The rule and square is got out for the measure of men's preferences, and Whigs are put by these Disorganisers upon a bed o Procrustes, and stretched out, if they are too short, and chopped off, if they are too long .- Ib.

> (From the Savannah Georgian) ABOLITION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Wherever the Democratic party have power in the Northern and Eastern States, there Abolition lies prostrate in the dust. The "Whigs," par excellence of N York, nided by the money, and influence, and the thirty thou sand votes of the Abolitionists, elevated Luther Bradish an avowed Abolitionist, to the second office in that State "Whigs" did this-and yet same of their organs in that State, have the temerity to say that they are ly to the South. The "Whigs" in Connecticut elected Mr. Ellsworth, an Abolitionist, over Mr. Niles, a friend of the South-but the "Whigs" of Connecticut, are more sincere than those of New York-for no "Whin" paper in that State pretends to support the South-they are all advocates for the cause which boasts of a Garri son, a Tappan, and a Thompson, as its champions. It Vermont, they are the same.

In New Hampshire, however, the "Whigs" and Abo litionists, thanks to the patriotic efforts of Isaac Hill, and the other sterling Democrats of the State, are de prived of power. They (the Democrats) came out openly as friends of the South, and as such received the

Gov. Page, in his message to the Legislature of New Hampshire, meets the Abolition question in a manly and decisive manner. He plainly says that the effort of the Abolitionists to interfere with the institution of sh very in the District of Columbia, has the ultimate view of effecting the abolition of slavery in the South, and reprobates such an attempt in the strongest terms. The stand which the leading Democrats have taken

throughout the non slaveholding States has saved the They have met the common enemy in every conflict, and either conquered, or paved the way for vicore. In New York, the ephemeral triumph of the Whigs" and Abolitionists, has already sealed their doon as a party. In Connecticut they have lost ground they can never regain. In Massachusetts, the sun of Federalism is setting. Abolition and fanaticism have ing been twin sisters in that State. Like the Siamese twins, they will die together, or the putrid corpse of one will inevitably cause the demise of the other.

The cause of the people and the cause of Republic-

an Liberty," are one and the same, and the former must and will support the latter. Never, in the annals and the same, and the former of political warfare, was the sky brighter, or the prospect more auspicious for the final accomplishment of all that the friends of liberty, of order, of law, and of Democra principles of a Washington, a Jef ferson, a Madison, and a Jackson, are now in the ascend Long-long may a free people maintain them in lofty position. When they fall-and may that their lefty position.

day never come-liberty will fall with them-and an oligarchical faction will rule a harrassed people, with a "rod of iron." We have diverged somewhat from the object we had

in view, when we commenced, which was, to show the fidelity with which the Democrats of New Hampshire adhere to their Southern brethren. Our presses of the party we are proud to belong to, have cheered the Demoton Post, is fully deserved:

New Hampshire.—The message of Gov. Page to the New Hampshire Legislature is a sound and well

written State paper, just the document that we expected from that accomplished Statesman. Though compa ratively short, no subject of interest is left untouched and as much is said upon each as is necessary. It al ludes, in felicitous terms, to the noble conduct of Maine in the late boundary difficulties; approves of the views of the Administration in regard to the establishment of an Independent Treasury; treats the subject of Aboli tion in manly terms, expressing the opinion that the efforts now making to abolish slavery in the District o Columbia amount to an indirect interference with the institution of slavery in the slaveholding States; suggests the humane course of entirely ablishing impr sonment for debt only, and thinks that imprisonment should be reserved as a punishment for fraud and crime; recommends that due encouragement be a forded the militia, and the adoption of such measures a will advance the great cause of education; the policy of granting premiums to the growers of corn and wheat, i thinks no longer expedient, and strong doubts are ex pressed as to its being judicious to prohibit the sale ardent spirits by law. Such are the principal topic upon which the message treats, and they are all handled excellent style, which cannot but be satisfactory t the Democracy, not merely of New Hampshire, but of the whole country. Mr. Page has proved himself, as we have always believed he would, a worthy successor to Gov. Hill .- Boston Post.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.

The New York Evening Star-the Courier, and man other "Whig" papers, stated publicly that the success of their party-the elevation of their candidate to the Presidential chair, depended on the triumph of Mr Rives in Virginia. It was openly admitted that unless the Old Dominion gave a decided majority for Mr. Rivesnot an "impracticable" number-that the hopes of Mr.

Clay were vain.
The "Whigs" were confident of victory. They had noidea of defeat, and, to their mind, Old Virginia was

bought and sold to Mr. Clay.
Well, what is the result? Mr. Rives is certainly more distanced in the Senatorial race than he was before the last trial. He now merely exists as a politician by the sufferance of his former bitter enemies-the "Whigs He is at their mercy. Never did man fall from such theight as Mr. Rives. From being one of the most ad mired sons of the Democratic party, he has become one of the most despised, and is even so far gone as to be placed beside the arch apostate Tallmadge, of New York -the greatest political weathercock the Union eve

He has nothing to hope for in Virginia, and it is question whether he will be a candidate for the Senate again. He will have to sell himself, and seal the bloods contract, ere the "Whigs" will support him in a body and then the "Impracticables," the Conservatives, and lost for ever. This is the price of apostacy -of over-weening ambition. Even the "Whig" papers admit

nt this is now Mr. Rives' unenvied "position." We cannot but admire, however, the tact with which the Star endeavors to get out of the dilemma in which its statements have placed it. Because, indeed, a decided majority for the Administration has not been the result of the Virginia contest, it claims a victory. Now, when it is considered that the "Whigs" have lost in Congress -in the Senate-and in the House-that the Conservative party-Rives men-have been cut up to a mernothing—that the Democrats gained many thousand votes since the last election, surely the "Whig" lead-

surfly shouting victory! They have indeed lost all hope-yet would they catch at any thing, rather than admit defeat. The friends of the Administration in Virginia have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the Virginia have reason to be abundantly satisfied with the result of the last campaign—and they are. They afford the best evidence in the world that they have been on the winning side, for they are cheerful and good natured, and lock smilingly on the aspect of their affairs.

Not so with the "Whigs." Uneasiness marks their movements,—and indecision their steps.—They are undecided concerning Mr. Rives—they have not fixed on their campidate for Governor. In truth, their campia

their candidate for Governor. In truth, their camp is still in confusion, from the unexpected rout they have austained, when they were driven from one post to another, by the unconquered and unconquerable spirit of the freemen of the Old Dominion. Never was there a more signal overthrow, and never was the State of Virginia more certain for Mr. Van Buren, than it is now. As sure as the day dawns, so sure will Virginia go for the "Northern man with Southern principles. [Sacannah Georgian.

FROM HARRISBURG-CLOSE OF THE SESSION.
PHILADELPHIA, June 27. - The Legislature adjourned on Tuesday afternoon. We have no letter from our Harrisburg correspondent us to the proceedings of the last day; but we gather the following particulars from The Improvement Bill was passed, ap propriating about \$600,000 for repairs on the old linesother sources. \$550,000 to the Eric Extension-\$400,000 to the North Branch. The whole bill appropriates somewhat less than \$2.000,000—nothing, however, for new projects—all being devoted to completing works already begun
"The Election Bill." has passed both Houses— Owing to the unaccountable and strange absence of several Democratic members, it was thrown out in the Senate by a vote of 13 to 13-but by the untiring and zealous efforts of Mr. Brown, a reconsideration was effeeted, and the Bill was finally passed, notwithstanding the violent opposition of Mr Fraley of the city, who strove furiously against it, and roundly declared that if it were passed, it would be the ruin of the Whig party in the city and county of Philadelphia! This is, be youd doubt, one of the most important acts of the ses sion; it in effect does away with the registry law, and gives an election inspector to each party, with other an election inspector to each party, with other whole-some provisions. The amendment to the charter of the Philadelphia Savings Institution, granting the stock-holders a right to elect directors, was also passed, Mr. Brown adding an amendment to the one formerly proposed by him, for the better regulation of the Loan Companies and Savings Institutions of Philadelphia.

We shall have occasion to recur again to the import ant enactments of the last dry of the session, and for the present it may suffice to add, that the Houses adjourned, in perfect harmony, at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, having fully, and we must confess rather un expectedly, brought up all their business. [Pennsylvanian.

Our friends in Virginia have done nobly-much better than the Whig papers are willing to admit. Notwithslanding the defection of Mr. Rives, they have elected twelve of twenty one members of Congress; have a ma jority of four in the State Senate, and have reduced the Whig and Conservative majority in the House of Delegates from thirty to one or two. In Tennessee we have every prospect that we shall gain four or five members in Indiana, we shall certainly elect a majority; and, it not divided among ourselves. Kentucky must prove that she is not an irredcemable Federal State. By energetic and harmonious action we can elect four, and may elect five members to the next Congress. | Louisville (Ky.) Advertiser.

FOREIGN.

New York, June 29. ONE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND - We are indebted to Capt. Huttleston, of the packet ship Ontario, ar-rived this morning, for London papers of May 21st— our last having been on the 20th. Of course the papers now brought to us add little to our previous intelli-

The London Chronicle of the 21st contains a letter from Mr. Hume to his constituents in Kilkenny, in vindication of his vote (adverse to the ministers) or Jamaica bill-certain resolutions having been adopted at a meeting of his constituents, censuring his vote and calling upon him to resign in consequence thereof. Mr. Hume gives a just and able exposition of his duties as a representative—to wit, repudiating the doctrine of instructions-and concludes by an expression of his hope that he and his constituents may, after the explanation given, be able to complete the term of their Parliamentary connexion in mutual esteem and regard. Not a word of resigning. The Chronicle publishes numerous addresses to the

Queen, and the proceedings of numerous meetings, expressing warm approval of her course in relation to the ministers.

At one of these meetings-in Southwark-Mr. Hum phrey, one of the speakers, declared his conviction that ministers would now carry out more liberal princi-ples; he had been informed, he said, that they would reduce the postage, give up their opposition to the ballot, and abolish the rate-paying clauses of the reform bill.

The Postsmouth Telegraph of the 18th May states that the U.S. ship Chio lets the Mediterranean for the Westward on the 29 h of April. (From the London Morning Chronicle, May 28.)

The English Stock Market, on the whole, presents a very firm ap; earance, notwithstanding the unusual combination of circumstances which has recently occurred to shake the confidence of the public. Consols for money closed at 93 1 8 to 1.4 and 93 1.4 to 3.8 for the account. Exchequer Bills have railied to 33 to 35 prem. Bank Stock left off at 195 to 196, and India Stock at 955 to 956

OSE DAY LATER FROM ENGLAND -The brig Erin Go TY Bragh, Captain Sumpton, arrived at Quebec on Sunday last from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d of Ma Captain Sumpton brought the London Times of the 21st and the Liverpool Courier of the 22d, from which the Montreal Courier has been furnished with the following: It appears that the Whigs and Radicals have form t close union, whereby the late Ministers will be reinstated in office firmly. The funds are firm. Wheat had stated in office firmly. The funds are firm. Wheat had declined at the Corn Exchange, London, on the 20th of May, from 2s a 3s per quarter, and the market was fully supplied with home and foreign wheat.

TWENTY THREE DAYS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIVERPOOL.

New York, July I -By the arrival of the packet ship Independence, Nye, from Liverpool on the 25th May, and the steam packet Liverpool, Capt. Fayrer, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received their regular files of London papers from the 20th of May to the 12th of June, inclusive, and Liverpool pa pers to 13th of June, the Liverpool's day of sailing It is understood that the ballot is to be an open ques tion; that is, that no ministerial influence will be opposed to it, and that supporters of the ministry will not be ex pected to vote against it, merely as ministerial support rs. Lord John Russell has also declared his intentior to introduce amendments in the system of registration,

and other measures to carry out more effectually the spirit of the reform bill. A Russian slave ship has been captured by one of the

British cruizers.

A crazy man was arrested on the night of June 10th, attempting to enter the palace. He avowed that his object was to kill the Queen, whom he loaded with abuse and execuations. The Buffalo store ship sailed from Portsmouth on the 4th, with detachments of the Coldstream Guards and

other regiments, for Canada; and on the 5th the Athol sailed with a detachment of the 24th, for the same des-It seems to be understood that no changes in the ca-

binet will take place. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues have determined to go on and try their fortunes.

The list of fashionable arrivals for the 7th of June contains the names of Mr. and Mrs. Webster. Lord John Russell has announced the intention

government to establish the penny rate of postage.

A woman appeared before the Lord Mayor on the 9th of June, soliciting assistance in establishing her claims as the daughter of George IV. and Mrs. Fitzherbert The London Times announces the return of Mr. Jau don to this country, and the breaking up of the U. S. Bank agency.

A bustile correspondence has taken place betweer

Lord Brougham and Mr. Henry Grattan, but it ended in nothing of importance.

There have been riots at Liverpool and Bury, but not

attended with serious consequences Excepting these, there do not appear to have been any disturbances, Char tist or others. The Russian Grand Duke had left England-and the

Queen Dowager had arrived.

Mr. Southey was married to Miss Bowles, in the first week of June.
Mr. Abercromby, the late Speaker, has been raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Dunfermline.
Accounts had been received in London of the actua

commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Egypt. The Turkish army, twenty thousand strong, crossed the Euphrates at Byr, and a battle is said to have taken place on the frontiers of Syria. The ratifications of the treaty between Holland and

quarrel has been finally adjusted. In Spain the Cottes has been dissolved-the new Chamber to meet on the 1st of September. The Carlists had taken and destroyed Ripoli, in Catalonia; and they are said to have butchered all the inhabitants.

The French papers intimate that the new ministry have resolved to aid the Queen of Spain more efficiently than heretofore; and that the non intervention policy of Count Mole is to be widely departed from. Among the deaths on the continent we notice those of Cardinel Fesch, uncle to Napoleon, and the Countess

of Lipons, ex-Queen of Naples. She died of the same ailment that destroyed her brother Napoleon-cancer of the stomach. Famine is about to increase the sufferings already en dured by the unfortunate inhabitants of Ireland. PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

May 27.—Both Houses met, pursuant to the order is

ken at the adjournment. In the House of Lords, Vis count Melbourne, in answer to a question, stated that a measure relating to Canada was under advisement. but he could not yet name a day for bringing it for-

Lord Brougham made inquiries relative to the outra-geous conduct imputed to Col. Prince of Upper Canada. dient to interfere in the matter, the subject being one

That our feaders may judge of the "rope of sand" that | ers may cry "give me back my legions!" instead of ab. | He wished to know whether any steps had been taken | to punish him, saying that he had disgraced the name of a British officer. Allading to the justification of Col. Prince's conduct by Sir George Arthur, Lond Brougham

said that nothing but insurity could excuse it.

The Marquis of Normanby said that disapprobation of
Col. Prince's conduct had been communicated to Sir. George Arthur by her Majesty's Government. He complained, however, that Lord Brougham had said nothing about the extenuating circumstances of the case.

Lord Brougham moved for a return of the papers. He had read the report of the court of inquiry, which was any thing but satisfactory. As a lawyer he had no he-sitation in saying that Col. Prince was guilty of murder. Governor Wall had been hanged for an act similar to

Lord Normanby said he had no objection to produce the papers; and repeated that disapprobation had been expressed of Col. Prince's conduct. Lord Brougham said that was not enough-there must

be punishment, and severe punishment too.
In the House of Commons the first business taken up was the election of a Speaker. The Tory nominee was Mr. Goulburn—the Whig Mr. Shaw Lefevre. The lat ter was elected by a majority of 18, the vote being, for Goulburn 209, for Lefevre 317. May 28 -The Commons appearing at the bar of the

House of Lords, the royal approbation of Mr. Lefevre's election was declared, by commission. Mr. Labouchere gave notice that he should not pro

ceed with the bill for suspending the constitution of Jamaica; but that he should offer, as a substitute, a bill enacting certain laws for the government of that island. Lord John Russell gave notice that on Monday he hould offer resolutions affirming the principle of a union of the Canadas; and at the end of a week move for leave o bring in a bill to that effect. Both Houses adjourned to the 30th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Labouchere moved for leave to bring in the new bill respecting the Island of Jamaica. He deplored the existence and operation of party spirit in relation to measures of this character, and avowed his conviction that the bill originally ter, and avowed his conviction that the bill originally proposed was necessary and highly important to the welfare of the Island, although he had been forced to withdraw it by party opposition. The measure he now proposed was founded upon Sir Robert Peel's principle proposed was founded upon Sir Robert Feel's principle of giving the Jamaica House of Assembly an opportunity to retrace its steps. He had no sanguine hopes that the opportunity would be improved, but he pledged himself that if the House would accede to the proposal he was now about to make, the Jamaica Assembly should have a fair and bona fide trial.

The bill introduced by Mr. Labouchere was in substance giving ample time to the Jamaica Assembly to make up their minds whether they would or would not renew th laws which they had hitherto refused to renew-and in he event of this refusal, authorizing the Governor and Council to renew them and put them in force. It pro posed also to authorize the issuing of orders in Counci for regulating vagrancy, contracts for labor, and the occupation of vacant land-not, however, to go into ope ration except in case of neglect or refusal by the colo nial Legislature to regulate these matters properly. After some remarks from Sir Robert Peel and Lord John Russell-mostly of a political and party character,

and having little reference to the proposed measureleave was given to bring in the bill.

Mr. Atwood called the attention of the House to the great and increasing exportation of bullion, and the distress of which it was the cause, and moved a resolution that it was the duty of Government to provide a remedy

The motion was negatived without a division. May 31 - In the H. of Lords, the Earl of Winchilse made his promised observations, in the hope of eliciting from ministers some information as to the line of policy they intended to pursue. He made a long and doloron speech, delaring that the country was on the verge of ruin, &c. &c., and affirmed that the time had arrived when it was necessary, in the name of the people, to de mand some explanation.

Lord Melbourne replied. [We shall not attempt an abstract of his speech, or of the very remarkable one made by Lord Brougham in answer, intending to place them both before our readers to morrow .- We can state now our impression, from Lord Melbourne's remarks, that no change in the construction of the cabine is contemplated, and that the ministers have resolved to try their fortunes without making any farther conces sions to the reformers]
In the House of Commons Lord John Russell an nounced the intention of ministers to propose a resolu-

tion for a penny rate of postage-which was received with loud cheers from both sides of the house. Both houses adjourned to Monday, June 3. June 3 - In the House of Commons a petition from

84 farmers and 286 agricultural laborers was presented, for a repeal of the corn laws. Mr. French called the attention of Government to the enormous rise and apprehended scarcity of provisions in Irelend-and Lord Morpeth said government would

take the matter into consideration. Lord John Russell brought forward his resolution upo he state of the Canadas. He went somewhat at lengt into an argumentative statement of the condition of at fairs in the two provinces, corresponding with Lord Dur-ham's report, and arriving at the concresion that the only practicable measure of relief was a legislative union — He declared that the government was not disposed to adopt Sir Francis Head's plans, which were objectionable in many respects, and not practicable. The govern ment was equally opposed to another proposition that had been made; that of a confederation of all the provinces.

In the plan now proposed to Parliament the Govern ment had come to the conclusion that the representation should not be regulated by the population, as it existed in each province, but by the double principle of territory and population-which would have the effect of giving greater weight to the English loyalists in both proinces than they now possessed.

To obviate the danger of giving a representative sysem to districts lately in rebellion, he proposed that no

Assembly should be called until 1842-continuing t the Governor of Lower Canada the power he possesses and even increasing it where necessary.

The crown revenues he proposed to give into the com-

plete control of the Assemblies, after securing an ade quate civil list for the crown officers, judges, &c. He could not assent to the principle of responsibility to the people of the provinces, to the extent insisted or

by Lord Durham. y Lord Durnam. His Lordship concluded by moving two resolutions one affirming the principle of union—the other provid-ing that matters shall remain as they are until 1842. Sir Robert Peel expressed his dissatisfaction with the delay. He thought ministers intended to legislate immediately upon the state of the Canadas. He had his

did not like giving a pledge in 1839 for something to be done three years hence.

Mr. Hume opposed the whole principle of the measure. It would not restore peace to the Canadas Nothing would do that but allowing the people to govern

themselves.

Mr. C. Buller said it would be better to abolish the House of Assembly at once, and leave the executive in Canada without any check. He predicted new disturbances and troubles as soon as the winter should set in unless the Government were immediately established

on a permanent basis. Mr. O'Connell also opposed the measure. It would be unjust to the French population, who had already been sufficiently ill treated by England.

After some farther remarks the debate was adjourned

June 4 - The proceedings in the House of Lords were of no general interest. In the House of Commons Sir H. Fleetwood moved

for leave to bring in a bill to extend the 10 pound quali fication of voters, so as to make it applicable in counties as well as in boroughs.

Lord John Russell said the proposed extension would

effect a great change in the representation, and he could not agree to it now, nor even say that the government would be willing to support it at any other time; but he was willing to say that it was fairly brought before the House—that it was not a departure from the principle of the reform bill, and that, if agreed to, it would not, in his opinion, introduce any dangerous innovation into the ve system.

Sir Robert Peel said that if the proposition were agreed o, the finality of the reform act was gone forever. had accepted that act as a final messure; and should oppose any alteration. The motion was warmly supported by the leading ra-

dical members and lost, 207 to 81.

Sir H. Fleetwood then moved for leave to bring in a bill limiting the time of taking the poll to one day, and increasing the number of polling places-and leave was given, the mover promising not to urge its consideration at the present session. Lord John Russell announced that the Government

had abandoned the plan of national education which it had intended to introduce. [Normal schools.] So muc clamor had been raised against it, and such great and persevering efforts had been made to excite an adverse feeling to it throughout the country, that it would be unadvisable to proceed farther with it. June 6 - The proceedings were not important in either house. In the Commons Mr. O'Connell gave notice of

Belgium have been exchanged: and that long-pending a bill to enable Catholics to hold the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a bill to extend the exemption of bills of exchange and promissory notes from the usury laws to bills and notes payable 12 months after date. He said that if he thought there was a chance of its succeeding he would willingly introduce a sure to abolish the usury laws entirely.

In the House of Commons Mr. Grote gave notice hat on the 18th, he should offer a bill for the vote by

ballot. June 10 - In answer to a question from Lord Strang-

ford, Lord Melbourne emphatically stated that the bill of which notice was given by Mr. O'Connell in the Catholics to hold the office of other House-to enable Lord Chancellor in Ireland-was not a government measure, and had not the approbation of ministers.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Labouchere stated, in inswer to a question, that slavery was abolished in the Island of Mauritius on the 31st of March.

Mr. McLean inquired whether any reward or promo-tion had been or would be given to Messrs McCormack and Drew, for their gallantry in destroying the steamer

that involved considerations of great delicacy Lord John Russell, being pressed by Sir Robert Peel solution respecting a union of the Canadas, and bring in a bill for that purpose at once. But he did not wish to carry it beyond the second reading this session.

The debate on the Jamaica bill was then resumed Battle was joined in the first clause, Sir E. Sugden may ing to strike it out; but it was carried, 228 to 194. To bill was then passed through committee. June 11 - Nothing of interest in the House of Lords. except a statement from Lord Melbourne that "the illegal

arming which had taken place in some parts of the country, and appeared of so menacing a character, had disappeared and sunk into nothing '

In the House of Commons Mr. Hume's motion relative to the Bank of England, was postponed for three weeks.

Mr. O'Connell postponed his motion relative to the Irish Lord Chancellorship for two weeks, when he said

he would answer some insane remarks made in the other House. [By Lord Brougham, who said Mr. O'Conneil's motion was a very harmless and silly one.)

Soon after it was found that a quorum was not present, and the House adjourned.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

LONDON, June 11 .- Alabama fives, 1863, 80; Indiana do., 1861-6, 83; do. do. £sterling, 1861, 93; Illinoissizes, 1870, 91 a 92; Louisiana fives, 1842, 92; do do 1844-52, 93 1 2 a 94; do. do. £ sterling, 95 a 96; do sixes, 102, Maryland do., 100; Mississippi fives £ sterling, 1850, 93; New York fives, 1856-8, 92; Ohio sixes, 1856-60, 94 1.2 ex. div., Pennsylvania fives, 1862, 91; Virginia sixes, 92 1-2; United States' Bank shares, £23 17s 6d; Florida sterling bonds, 95; American Life and Trust Co. certificates, 84; New York Life and Trust Co. 40; New York City fives, S7 1-2; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, £10 10s; do. do. bonds, 85 ex. div.; Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, 90 a 91; Richmond Railroad bonds, 99, Wilmington and Raleigh R. bonds £63 6s. Ed. ex. div

(From the New York Gazette) The intelligence by the Liverpool, we are happy to say, is decidedly lavorable, and coming as it does in strong contrast with the news that was dreaded and expected, it may fairly be considered very good. It will seen by the various accounts which we copy that there is a material advance in the price of cotton, and that the whole aspect of trade was certainly much better than was anticipated - so much so as to have brightened many an anxious face, and so much so we trust as to work a pleasant change in our business streets to-day.

The Liverpool arrived out on the 2d, and of course

parried with her the first notice of her arrival in New There are now three Peers living who have filled the

Chair of the House of Commons-namely, Lord Sid mouth, Lord Canterbury and Lord Duntermline. The Duke of St. Albans, Grand Falconer of England and late husband of Mrs. Coutts, has been married to Miss Gubbins! and we don't think it out of the way to invoke Phæbus over such a name to be "mixed up" with the high British aristocracy. At any rate, we intrest our transatlantic brethren not to laugh any more at our pa rician patronymics.

Large bodies of Cossacks, it will be seen, have desert-

d their colors in the Russian service and gone over to the Circassians, against whom they had been sent. This the march of "liberal principles" even squints a little of in Mascovy. In other words, it proves that insubord nation and rebellion are rife in Russia, as well as in free, countries Mr. O'Connell has addressed a letter to the Chartists,

lenouncing the violence manifested by that body, and advised the more peaceable portion of them to separate themselves from the bloody villains who are endeavor ing to bring about rebellions .- This is certainly very The Queen Dowager of England has returned from her foreign excursion, and has been most kindly received by the people. She is every where spoken of in terms of just praise for the benevolence of her acts and the

high excellence of her personal character in all respects Lord Brougham complained bitterly of a slanderous Sunday newspaper, accusing him of hostility to monarchy and his sovereign. He denied it in toto, and is clared himself a monarchist up to the hub, and personally friendly to the Queen. Great admission for this Democratic parvenu Lord. Mr. Macauley, the celebrated orator, is triamphantly lected a member of parliament for Edinburgh. Mr. Henry Grattan has called on Lord Brougham, to explain the words "falsehood and slander," applied by Lord B. to a speech of Mr. G., at Dublin. Lord B is

sorry for the expression, and quotes the speech. Mr. G. is satisfied, as the report of the speech is false.

The second series of Lord Brougham's Historical Sketches of States in the times of George III. is out .-Among the foreigners are Washington, beau, Lafayette, Neckar, Carnot, and Madame de Stael.
THE LIVERPOOL.
The commercial intelligence by this anxiously looked for ship, is considered in the whole, more favorable than could possibly have been anticipated, particularly as re-

hates to our great staple. The state of trade in the manufacturing districts was also rather improving, and so far every thing looks better. Money, however, con-tinued without any increase in its supply, or decrease in demand being experienced, and American securities are stated as neglected, and of course looking down. Sales of U. S. Bank shares were making at 24/. The Liverpool Mail of the 13th ult says - The import of Cotton the last few days amounts to the extraordinary quantity of 105,000 bales, of which 97,000 are from

S, being the largest quantity, we believe, ever received in one week, and the value of which cannot be less than a million and a quarter sterling. Although the accounts received from the manufacturing districts are still favorable, and the pressure for me ntinues unabated there has bee

ing in cotton, owing to spinners having run themselves rather bare of stocks The Times continues its hostile allusions to the Bank of the U.S., in a leading article announcing the immediate return of Mr. Jaudon to the U.S., whose mission,

says the Times, has completely failed.

The announcement of Mr. Webster's arrival is contained in the London papers of the 4th. He took apartments, says the Morning Chronicle of the 5th, with his lady and daughter, and their relative, Mrs. Page, at the Brunswick Hotel. The Gazette of the 4th, cordulty welcomes Mr. Webster to England as a "fitting tepte esentative of all the great and good qualities of his trans

Money had again become excessively scarce, and it was difficult (says the London Globe of the 12th) to obtain accominodation under 5 per cent. upon any des cription of securities The demand for American securities has been ver

limited. U. S.' Bank shares are '231. 15s. to 231. 17s 64 doubts as to the efficacy of the measure proposed, and The course of foreign exchange is turning slowly very slowly in favor of England. The prospect to the crops was not over promising, and yet not unpromis-The manufacturing districts are preparing to mak

large exports to this country. The packets are coming full of goods. Hosts, aye, hosts of emigrants are on their way. The Bohemians even are coming: way. The Bohemians even are coming:
From Paris, under date of June 10, the London papers. learned that there were rumors, not generally credited of dissensions in the Cabinet. A portion of the Govern ment had expressed some dissent from the determination which had been made to support the cause of Isabella

of Spain. Paris was perfectly quiet. [Alexandria Gazette BEG leave to call the attention of the public to the follow extract from a letter to ceived by me from Dr. James L. Worth of Oxford, N. C., respecting a Piano which I recently sold him:

E. P. NASH.

of Oxford, N. C., respecting a Piano which I recently sold hims.

Book and Piano Forteseller, Petersburg, Ve.

'I have the pleasure to inform you, that the Piano which I put chased of you was so carefully packed as not to sustain the sight eat injury, but was received in good order, and in perfect tune, it is pronounced by a number of competent judges, (among when our Music teacher,) to be a beautiful and fine-toned instrumed equal, if not superior, to any in this village or vicinity.

'Persons desirous of obtaining good Piano Fortes, would, no doubt do well to view your assortment before purchasing elewhere, as believe you keep none except those made by Stodart, Woicester Dunham. I saw no other kind in your ware-noon, which I now it collect, and I believe there was not an indifferent instrument in the whole number: indeed, nearly all the difference discernible, seems to be in the external appearance. I hope you will meet with mice success in disposing of them, us I believe the purchaser canache injured. Very respectfully,

JAMES L. WORTHAM.

River Land for Sale

River Land for Sale

OFFER my Land on which I reside. This splended and me beautiful situation, containing 300 acres, is well adapted to it cultivation of corn, wheat, rye, outs, &c.—well timbered withst as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and Spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, ceder, as the best of white, red and spanish out, bickory, pine, red and red and spanish out, bickory, pine, red and r as the best of white, red and Spanish oak, hickory, pine, extensing fact all kinds, except typress and juniper, live oak, &c. The land has a great quantity of marl of the most superior quality, with convenient to the fields, and easy to get at, and spaings that stell fail, making into a mill site immediately on the river bank, possing a fall of 30 feet. This stream learnever failed for fifty set, at the most difficult seasons. This farm has also two beautiful act dows, one on each side of the farm—a most beautiful prospect-field with the making of hay, &c. The buildings consist of a large traction bear, stible, &c., situated directly on the Mattapon street, and barn, stible, &c., situated directly on the Mattapon street, and Frazier's Ferry, and seven miles below King William Continued health, I can firmly say, there is not a situation more healthy see the mountains. I deem it unnecessary to say more respecting thand, as it is always considered that all persons wishing to purchase land, will first view the premises before they purchase, and can mine for themselves. Should this land not be sold before King William August Court, it will then, on that day, be offered at publish I take the property of the selection, to the highest bidder, for one-half in cash, and the officers. July 5

THE Milling Benness, which am been for some years carried at the Gallego Mills.—Notice!

The Milling Benness, which am been for some years carried at the Gallego Mills in this city, by the firm of "Peter J. Carvallie & Co.," censed by limitation, according to the articles agreement, on the 30th of last mouth.

The business will be carried on, as heretofore, on behalf of Arthham Warwick, John Heth and William J. Barksdale, members the late firm, and the present owners of the "Gallego Mills," and clated under the style of "Arraham Warwick & Co.," by Advidant Warwick, the acting partner, who alone is authorized to mast contracts for the firm, and sign the name of the firm.

Abraham Warwick is also, as acting partner of the late firm of Peter J. Chevallie & Co., authorized to settle and close the business of that firm, and use its signature. that firm, and use its signature.
P. J. CHEVALLIE & CO.
ABRAHAM WARWICK & CO.
T.-3:

Sumac! Sumac! Sumac! Sumac! Sumac! Sumac! Sumac!

THE subscribers will pay Cash for any quantity of good Sumac the Leaves that may be offered at their store, six doors above the Ball Taxon.

Bell Tavern.

The article must be gathered in the green state, or belorg? gins to wither or turn red. It must be well cured, without ber with rais or heavy dews, and threshed, but not on a ground where gravel and warth will got mixed with it, and the large when one

The price may vary from 4 to 6 shillings per hundred.

W. & J. C. CRANE & C. Richmond, June 21, 1839.